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Prussian Political Philosophy. By WESTEL W. WILLOUGHBY.
New York and London, D. Appleton and Company 1918.
203 pp.

This book presents a study of the Prussian theory of state. The opening chapter, "American Political Ideals," gives the theories underlying our own government with which are contrasted the doctrines of Prussia. To the Prussian the state is the fundamental entity to which the individual must sacrifice his all. The kaiser, on account of the divine origin of kingship, demands unquestioned obedience. Underlying the whole Prussian theory of state is the Hegelian philosophy. In the chapter, "Tendencies towards Responsible Government in Germany" contributed by Prof. Walter J. Shepard, it is shown that during the last few years there has been a modification of the old Prussian theory, which is to be seen in the influence exerted by the Reichstag upon the acts of the chancellors. This whole theory of state has been taught the Germans through the clergy, the press and the schools.

Responsibility for the World War is laid upon the German general staff. The kaiser, who had formerly wanted peace, gradually became militaristic and sought war in the hope of advancing Germany politically. Mr. Willoughby warns the Allied Powers against attempting to make peace until Prussian autocracy is completely overthrown.

The book presents the Prussian theory of state as it was doubtless understood before and during the war by the extreme German militarists and their intellectual followers. But with the kaiser now in exile, another German people uncertain whether to base their republic upon the principles of moderate socialism or Bolshevik communism, many of the author's conclusions, so far as they attempt to portray the permanent attitude of the German people as a whole, are already antiquated. C. E. S.

The Development of the United States from Colonies to a World Power. By MAX FARRAND. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company. 356 pp.

The book emphasizes the social and economic rather than the political development of our country. The author shows that here have been brought together the varied characteristics of Continental civilizations and made into the distinctive traits and institutions which have become known as American. He traces the various attempts at colonization in North America; the de-